

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, DECEMBER 30—
Last 24 hours' rainfall, 0; Temperature, max. 75, min. 67; Weather, hazy and cool.

Established July 2, 1895.

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugals, 4 83; Per Ton, \$96 60. 88 Analysis Beets, 14s 4d, Per Ton \$102.15

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

GRAND JURY AWARDS SOME PRAISE AND MUCH BLAME

Numbered Ballots and the Management of the School Department the Main Things Coming In for Censure.

The Territorial Grand Jury made its final report to Judge Robinson yesterday, and was dismissed. The report made twenty-three indictments, all but one on the secret file; but the tale goes that there is nothing of a sensational nature, nor even very interesting, hidden under the veil of secrecy. The report of itself is a different matter, for it does carry matter that will create not a little breeze in some departments of the government. The report, in full, follows:

DEPARTMENTS INVESTIGATED.

Preliminary reports, heretofore filed with this Honorable Court, with the final list of criminal cases, heretofore annexed and made a part hereof, show what bills have been found, charging persons with criminal offenses within the Island of Oahu.

In addition to criminal matters this grand jury, by committee duly appointed therefor, investigated the Department of the Attorney-General and Police, the Department of Public Lands, the Department of Public Works and the Department of Public Instruction. The grand jury, as a body, investigated charges against the police in re one Oscar Toepelmann, and charges of fraud and misdemeanors committed at the late general election held in this Territory.

POLICE COMPLIMENTED.

Upon such investigations this grand jury therefore report as follows:

1. Department of the Attorney-General and Police.

The Committee, duly appointed therefor, visited the various institutions connected with the Bureau of Police, situated in Honolulu, and found the same conducted, managed and maintained in a fitting and satisfactory manner. Credit is due the Bureau of Police in this behalf.

As a result of the investigation of the number of persons connected with and the present efficiency of the Police Department, this grand jury would make recommendations:

- (a) That the members of the Police Department be paid a higher salary, in proportion to the duties performed.
 - (b) That the beats of patrolmen be increased, to the end that the suburbs of Honolulu be more thoroughly under police surveillance.
 - (c) That a merit system be installed in the Bureau of Police, and that the credits necessary for advancement depend upon:
- (1) Familiarity with rules and regulations of the Police Department.
 - (2) Percentage attained upon regular inspection.
 - (3) Efficiency.
 - (4) Meritorious acts in the discharge of duty.
 - (d) That the Legislature appropriate a sufficient sum of money, to be disposed of by the High Sheriff, in his discretion, in making fitting rewards to police officers for performance by them of meritorious acts, in the discharge of their duties.

COLLUSION IN LAND OFFICE.

From complaints brought before the grand jury, duly substantiated by proper evidence, this body is led to believe that sub-agents of the Department of Public Lands have been in collusion with lessees, under the provision of the Public Land Act, known as "Right of purchase lease," to the end that the lessees, without personal nor continued occupation of the land leased to them by the Government, secure a patent therefor.

These matters being without the Island of Oahu and not within the jurisdiction of your Honorable Court, the grand jury was compelled of necessity from taking any action in the matter, but we will respectfully call this fact to the attention of Honorable James W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, so that those persons who have absolutely sworn to the fact of personal and continuous residence in their "prove ups" before the sub-agents of public lands be prosecuted. Should a matter of this character be left in abeyance it would only be a matter of a short time when the purpose of the land act would be absolutely defeated.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This grand jury further investigated the Department of Public Instruction, and has the following to report:

This department is the most important branch of the service of the Territorial Government. It is one in which the public ought to manifest a more active and intelligent interest, as it is vitally and inseparably associated with the best welfare of our youth.

The true end of the public schools is to educate the children to become good citizens and good members of society; and the preparation for good citizenship demands both intellectual and moral training.

The pupils attending our schools should be given the ground work for the future, without any idea of making them specialists, or giving a smattering of studies belonging to an advanced educational sphere. They should be thoroughly rehearsed along essential lines, in a careful, businesslike manner. All the extras and non-essentials in the schools and school text-books should be wholly eliminated. This would be a saving of much valuable time to the pupils, besides a large amount of money monthly, which could be used for other purposes, of a more practical nature, to better advantage.

As regards the public schools, the public may be divided into three classes:

1. Those who are inactive in their attitude. This is the largest class.
2. Those who are insistent in their criticisms.
3. The interested—the intelligent portion of the people. This latter class is the smallest, but will it is hoped, become a well-defined, active and potent power for every agency that will encourage, promote and strengthen the improvement of schools.

INQUISITORS BLOCKED.

We had no little time, labor and difficulty in examining into the conduct of this department. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is the Honorable Alatau T. Atkinson. His immediate office force consists of a secretary and an assistant secretary, also performing the duties of school agent for Honolulu; a stenographer and bookkeeper, messenger and other attendants. Three school inspectors have also their headquarters in the office of the Superintendent.

We have to report that there is a congestion of unfortunate conditions prevailing, especially in the Superintendent's office, which demands heroic methods to eradicate and readjust. It appears that the Superintendent of Public Instruction has long since manifested a personal indifference as to the proper or improper performance, by teachers, of their duties; that he takes but little, if any, personal interest in their responsibilities and advancement. Such an attitude is a detriment to proper school work throughout the Territory. He has rarely been seen in the schools of the city of Honolulu personally to observe methods or make suggestions. In fact, his personal presence is virtually an unknown factor in the schools. The teachers' powers of initiative and individuality are thus dwarfed, if not destroyed. From evidence adduced, this grand jury reports that the course of study now in vogue in the schools has not been revised for many years past; further, even though four hundred teachers are employed in this department, there are not in use any printed rules or regulations to control them. All teachers on the mainland, in cities, are provided with copies of such, and a Board of Education, failing to prepare and adopt rules and regulations for the guidance of teachers, would be regarded as gravely indifferent of duty. Such rules and regulations should be drafted, carefully considered by school officials and leading teachers, and adopted and promulgated for the schools of this Territory.

HARD UPON TEACHERS.

It is our consensus of opinion that a Superintendent's influence ought to be, at all times, an active, sympathetic, widespread and enthusiastic one for the betterment of the teachers and the uplifting of the business of the public school work and not confined within the four walls of an office. It should be rather an influence of personal presence among the teachers and pupils, which would encourage them in habits of industry and inculcate ambition, civility, self-poise and a thorough knowledge of the theory, art and practice of teaching; thus a superintendent would extend, successfully, up-to-date experience.

REPUBLICAN SOLONS HOLD A CAUCUS WITH NO SPECIAL RESULTS

For all practical purposes the caucus for the purpose of the selection of the Republican members of the Legislature for Oahu, called for party headquarters last night, was much of a fizzle both in point of attendance and in results achieved. There was no definite purpose submitted at the beginning, and no definite action for record at the end. Mr. Lilikalani presented the only formal program of action, but one lacking entirely in concrete topics for consideration.

Carlos A. Long, Representative of the Fourth District, presided. Other members present were Senator Achi, Representatives Andrade, Harris, Quinn, Aylett, Lilikalani, Waterhouse, Mahelona, Broad, Kalawala and Kalelopu. A baker's dozen or so of outsiders were in attendance.

LILIKALANI HOLDS FORTH.

E. K. Lilikalani, Representative elect of the Fourth District, read a long address upon the duties lying before the members of the Legislature. The first great need of the Territory was roads

for development. Secondly, was the necessity of good harbors all along the coast. Mention was made of the great plantations requiring facilities for shipping.

"We look to you, gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives," the orator urged, "to extend, deepen and open all the harbors of Hawaii and make appropriations in the bill for that purpose."

After continuing some minutes under a voted extension of time in reading his speech in English, Mr. Lilikalani switched into a self-interpretation of his sentiments in Hawaiian.

TERRITORIAL CAUCUS.

Mr. Long reported that the committee appointed for that purpose had written to members of the Legislature on the other islands, asking them to come to Honolulu before the first of February for consultation over sessional matters.

SIXTY-DAY QUESTION.

Mr. Aylett considered that the question of a sixty-day session was a question of the Territory was roads

HOW HATTER FOUND HIMSELF AGAINST THE REAL THING

One of the Incidents That Led to the Opening Of the War On Illicit Liquor Dealers.

It seems that Governor Carter was led to his conclusion relative to the liquor license of the firm of Macfarlane & Co. largely as a result of the investigations of Detective Hatter, the ubiquitous.

When Hatter came to Honolulu as a kind of general adjuster, he appeared to a great many persons in the town in many various characters. For example, he was a sport with the sports, and a good fellow who had police experience with members of the police department upon whom he desired to keep tabs.

With liquor men he was a man who had himself been in the liquor business, a connoisseur of mixed drinks, and incidentally a man with money who might, under certain conditions, desire to open a saloon himself. It was in this guise that Hatter was introduced by a certain saloon man in town to Mr. Day, who held a confidential position with the firm of Macfarlane & Co. Hatter opened his heart to Mr. Day—and in return, according to the report that he subsequently made to Governor Carter, had his own eyes opened.

It was following Hatter's report that the Governor sent for the manager of Macfarlane & Co. and asked him whether Day was a man in a position to relate all the ins and outs of the business, and whether he could stand to what he had said. The manager said that Day was that kind of man.

Then Day was sent for and confronted by Hatter. The detective had many stories of sales of liquor to illicit dealers, knowingly made, and the tale of some good advice not to go into the saloon business and pay for a license himself. He had taken notes of his private conferences with Day, and had it all in his little book. And when he was confronted with Day, that gentleman surprised him by the remark:

"I never saw this gentleman before in my life."

Hatter's jaw went down, at that, about a foot. "Why—why, Mr. Day," he gasped, "you don't mean to say that you don't know me?"

"Never saw you in my life."

"Why, don't you remember when I was introduced to you by — and how I met you afterwards and we had a private talk in a saloon?"

"Don't remember any such thing."

"You gave me some pretty good advice on that occasion, Mr. Day, when you told me not to go into the saloon business. Have you forgotten that?"

"I don't remember it. I don't remember ever meeting you at all."

Of course it was of no use, against a proposition like that. But forgetting does not destroy evidence—and the Governor has already announced his probable conclusion. The liquor war therefore has begun.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Two arrests have been made of men belonging to an international gang of counterfeiters who have been making Bank of England notes for three years past.

RUSSIANS ABANDON NEW TOWN OF PORT ARTHUR

A Brigadier General Coming By the Thomas to Inspect Honolulu Regular Troops.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Russians have abandoned the new town of Port Arthur but the Japanese will not occupy it, fearing mines.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

MOSCOW, Dec. 30.—A society proposing a Russo-Japanese league has begun the agitation for peace.

TOKIO, Dec. 30.—A letter received from a man on the Russian battleship Sevastopol which was torpedoed some days ago by Admiral Togo's fleet says that the fall of Port Arthur is imminent.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 30.—Precautions have been taken by the Chinese Government to prevent the Russian cruiser Askold and torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi from escaping from this port to join the Russian Baltic fleet.

TOKIO, Dec. 30.—In the attack on the Rihlung fort before Port Arthur the besieging army mined through solid rock. Two tons and a half of dynamite were used to blow up the fort. Half of the Russian garrison were killed. The fort is now in possession of the Japanese.

WASHINGTON, December 30th, 1904.

To the Japanese Consul, Honolulu:

Our Port Arthur army reports that our occupation of the Ulungshan fort was completely assured on the night of the 28th inst., and our trophies among others were four large calibre guns, seven small calibre guns, thirty 37-millimetre guns and two machine guns. TAKAHIRA.

RALLYING AROUND KOSSUTH.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 31.—Arrangements for the dissolution of Parliament have been completed. Various opposition parties have united under the lead of Francis Kossuth, son of Hungary's great patriot.

THE COLORADO ELECTION.

DENVER, Dec. 31.—The Supreme Court has decided to open all ballots in the election contest. It is alleged that 20,000 fraudulent votes were cast.

TO INSPECT HONOLULU REGULARS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Brigadier General Moore will leave today on the Thomas to inspect the troops stationed at Honolulu.

CASEY-BERGER FIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The Casey-Berger fight was a draw.

GRAZERS WOULD KEEP THE PRICE OF BEEF WHERE IT WAS

The graziers are fighting the proposition of the Metropolitan Meat Co., to reduce the wholesale price of beef to nine cents a pound, a figure which would cut the price at retail to the consumer. Although there is a great oversupply of cattle, the consumption of beef by Honolulu having run down to twenty head of cattle per day, the graziers want to keep the price up by main strength. A plan to do so is on the tapis and it will be considered at the next meeting of the Graziers and Breeders' Association, soon to take place.

A stray copy of the proposition of the Meat Company reached this paper yesterday from a grazier.

It is as follows:

HONOLULU, H. T. Dec. 20, 1904.

Dear Sir:—

Owing to the surplus of marketable cattle at present existing throughout this Territory and with a view to relieve the situation, several of the graziers have volunteered to furnish our Company with prime beef at the rate of nine (9) cents a pound.

The object of this reduction is to enable the retailer to sell at correspondingly lower rates to the consumer, thereby increasing the consumption of the beef product.

As we are of opinion that you are equally interested with other graziers in promoting this object, we are withholding our orders for future deliveries until we hear from you relative to the number of cattle you are prepared to furnish under this arrangement during the period of three months commencing January 1, 1905, on which date this new rate will take effect.

Yours very truly,

THE METROPOLITAN MEAT CO., LTD.

G. J. Waller, Manager.